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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and business, should be properly headed and addressed:

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The next sensation in Boston is to be a Hand Organ convention.

St. Louis almost successfully rivals Chicago in the divorce business.

All of Victor Hugo's play are interdicted in France by a recent order.

The London Globe declares that religious equality must be established in Ireland.

An Illinois farmer has willed forty thousand dollars to the Pope. A Pius will!

Buffalo claims a population of 150,000. Her directory contains 29,800 names.

Grant has ordered a velocipede for his boy from a New York manufacturer.

Child's excursion to his employes and their families, on the Fourth, cost $10,800.

The Prince of Wales has lately won $25,000 in betting on races.

Brigham Young celebrates every birthday with a new wife.

Madame Demorest left Europe on Wednesday, fashion-bent.

More than one-half of the people of Nova Scotia are said to favor annexation to the United States.

Shiz Haycraft, a notorious St. Louis sporprian, died Friday, of apoplexy. She left an estate worth $300,000.

The New York Sun thinks Grant's policy will beat the Radicals in Pennsylvania next fall. Likely.

The people in Texas complain that the only "Peace" General Grant has yet let them have, is a fade-piece.

A drove of five thousand sheep passed through Omaha, Nebraska, on Wednesday, en route for Laramie Plains.

Wiley Craig, accused of stealing $1700 from Mr. Townsend, at Bellefonte Station, Alabama, has been acquitted.

A. W. Reese has retired from the Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*. General W. M. Browne will succeed him.

Minnie Hauck is to sing for two years at the Vienna Opera House. She has canceled her engagement with Strakosch.

Mayor Hall, of New York, was poisoned, almost seriously, with ice cream flavored with extract of banana, a few days ago.

The Chicago *Tribune* says "no doubt that in a few years the Chinese will be the laborers at the South as well as at the North."

A Missouri grasshopper attacked a little girl a few days since, and so nearly destroyed her ear that a surgeon had to be called in.

The net results of the New York celebration, as stated in the *Tribune*, are twenty-four fires and twenty casualties, some of them fatal.

The next six weeks will probably witness the completion of the Iron Mountain road to Belmont, opposite Columbus, Kentucky.

Commodore Maury, at present a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, has been tendered the presidency of the University of Alabama.

Mr. Bancuhe, the representative of Greece at Washington, is about to marry a daughter of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister.

The pre-Adamite man has been found, or rather his remains. Human skeletons, carval with the mammoth, have been discovered in Bondogne, France.

The proprietors of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, are fitting up a large ball-room just inside of its mouth, which is to be opened on the 12th instant with a grand ball.

John G. Risdon, who has heretofore claimed to be the "sole survivor" of the Powell expedition, is now in jail at Springfield, Illinois, charged with horse-stealing.

Samarkand is to become one of the largest depots of Russia in Central Asia. The rumor of its having been ceded by the Czar to one of the native Emirs is officially contradicted.

It is understood that among the dogmas to be pronounced a part of Catholic truth in the ecuminical council at Rome, is that of the personal (bodily) Assumption of the Virgin.

A San Francisco manager supplies Miss Charlotte Thompson with a real Brooklyn, with which to play "Madeline." The audience enjoys it immensely, and the infant gets an encore every night.

Ow-Mah, a chinese warbler, aged thirty-two, sings in English and Chinese in a London theatre. The only trouble is, he can't sing very high, his stage being only thirty inches.

Chicago had a "brilliant wedding" Friday. The parties were Colonel G. Pride, of New York, and Miss Mary Stallman, of Galena. Colonel Pride was formally of Grant's staff.

In Kosciusko, Mississippi, the other day, Sam Cameron's drug store, Dr. Crowder's office were burned, and the house of Cameron & Lewis, W. W. Bacone, Ford & Co., and D. B. Comfort, considerably damaged by fire. Loss $16,000.

The victory of Lopez over Flores in Perú, is described as rather brilliant in its details. He continues to rout the latter. When he goes out, in a carriage or on horseback, he wears a long black coat, all buttoned up before, and one of his rather handsome face with a Chinese fez.

"OLD VIRGINIA."

"Out of the Jaws of Death; Out of the Gates of Hell."

Reception of Hon. Governor—His Manly, Patriotic Speech.

Below we print the text of Colonel Gilbert C. Walker's speech, on his reception in Richmond on the 8th:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I am too much exhausted by the labors of the campaign, by the loss of sleep and by the reception of returns, to make you a speech appropriate to the occasion. The election returns which have poured in from every section of the State give it language too plain to be misunderstood. They bring tidings of a victory such as never crowned the efforts of a political party in any previous campaign in the history of this grand old Commonwealth. I told you, fellow-citizens, from these steps a week ago, that we were bound to triumph, and I pictured to you the begira of the motley crew of carpet-baggers from Virginia. I was met upon this stand just now with his carpet-bag duly labelled. [Laughter and cheers.] I accept this grand ovation to-day not as a compliment to myself personally, but as the representative of a great idea. And what is that idea, fellow-citizens? It is nothing less than the redemption, the disenthralment and regeneration of Virginia. [Loud cheers.] During the canvass, fellow-citizens, I have traversed all the great sections of the State, and have everywhere discussed frankly and without reserve the great issues which divided the parties battling for supremacy in Virginia.

I have everywhere told the people the principles which would guide me if elected. I have nothing to take back, to change or modify now, and me for or little. I am now, as I have ever been, for equal and exact justice to all men without regard to race or color. [Applause, loud and continued.] Let us not, my fellow-citizens, in this hour of our triumph and supreme joy, forget that chiefest of Christian virtues, charity—let us bear no ill-will or resentment to that poor, misguided race which has been misled and deluded by designing and unprincipled men. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

Let us in the future do what we have in a measure failed to do in the past, and what is infinitely more in accordance Christianity. Let us educate these people until they rise in the scale of humanity to that position where they can intelligently exercise the rights of freemen. When you shall have done this, and when they can appreciate and comprehend those rights to their full extent, we shall never again in Virginia have to pass through such a struggle as that which has just closed. No more will ignorance be arrayed against intelligence and organized pauperism against property, but, without regard to race or color, will strive together in generous rivalry for the common good of our glorious old mother. [Prolonged applause.] Fellow-citizens, I congratulate you this day that notwithstanding the unblushing slanders and falsehoods which have been propagated and circulated throughout the land, that you and I stand shoulder to shoulder with the President of the United States for the emancipation of the white race in the south. (The crowd uttered cheers for Grant—which were given with a hearty good will.) I have everywhere done honor to the President, will you not do so to-day? (Cries of yes, yes, and loud cheers.) We are indebted to the personal efforts of the President to-day that the manacles have been stricken from the limbs of 30,000 white Virginians. [Wild cheering.] I am so full of joy and good feeling toward all men that I fear I shall, fellow-citizens, weary you, for "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." (Cries of go on.) You have offered up upon the altars of your State and country your cherished prejudice of birth and education, though you have not been called upon to sacrifice any principles, you have done what will required more effort on your part—you have made concessions unparalleled in history, and I think you will be blessed for doing this, and my prayer is, fellow-citizens, that you will be. You have redeemed Virginia. The wildest imagination cannot picture a future more glorious than now opens before her. In the language of another, she is to-day entering a new career—like the morning star, full of life and joy. Her immense resources will be developed, her great lines of improvement pushed forward to completion, and a tide of immigration will pour in from every quarter into her borders. Then she will become, as she has hitherto been, the brightest in the galaxy of States.

Again I congratulate you upon the victory we have achieved—the peaceable victory, and I tell you that our opponents as well as ourselves will reap its rich fruits. In the wise providence of the Almighty, the "rain falls alike on the just and the unjust." Yes, the deluded rebel and the thankful for it, which constitutes the bulk of the opposing party, will reap the benefits as well as you and I.

I thank you once more from the bottom of my heart, fellow-citizens, for this demonstration. In Rome's palmiest days her most successful generals were not the recipients of an ovation more fraught with inspiring, for the results of our victory will extend far into the future, and your children and mine will bless the sacrifices and energies by which, in our line of duty, that victory has been achieved.

Of the scenes on the streets that day, the Richmond *Whig* says:

THE GRAND GREETING OF OUR GOVERNOR ELECT.—The reception given to our Governor elect, Colonel G. C. Walker, yesterday, by the citizens of Richmond was magnificent. Everybody turned out who had a carriage, a buggy, a horse, or the tiptoe of expectation, and when the cars arrived Col. Walker saw the collected population of Richmond before him. There had been no time or systematic arrangements in regard to a procession. The whole affair was impromptu and spontaneous. It was a popular welcome, and the heartiness and unbidden demonstration of the people at once in his life-time. The procession passed through the most prominent streets amid a display of banners and kerchiefs by the ladies, "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were repeatedly played and cheered. Good old times seemed to have been ushered in, and all that was unpleasant in the past was banished from the memory. All were in fine humor. There was no malice even against a carpet-bagger.

If people at a distance are surprised at our rejoicings in Virginia over our great victory, they have only to remember that we feel like men who have had an almost unlooked-for escape from imminent shipwreck. For we were at stake, and we won. That is the meaning of our rejoicing.

Northern men and natives, Republicans and those known as Conservatives, white men and colored men participated alike in the ovation, and mingled their voices together in cheers that almost shook the earth.

When the procession reached the Exchange there was such a crowd as to block up the whole space in front and around the hotel. Colonel Walker retired from the sight of the crowd for a while, only to re-appear upon the steps looking radiant and supurb. He was received with deafening shouts. When he could command silence he addressed them in a few appropriate remarks which were brief, but pointed and to the purpose. His remarks were delivered in a fine taste. Every sentiment he uttered touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of his hearers. When he spoke kindly of our colored population, he was cheered; when he referred to President Grant and the gratitude we owe him for allowing us to vote down disfranchisement, there was a loud burst of hearty applause. A sketch of his remarks will be found elsewhere. When he closed, three cheers for the President was called for and given with honest and hearty good will.

The procession was then formed to take a day or hr and impromptu various other speakers into their service.

Henry Clay, in his palmiest days, could not have evoked a more universal outpouring of our population or have received a warmer welcome.

THE FRENCH RULERS.

Gossip About Napoleon, Eugenie And the Prince Imperial—Their Personal Appearance.

Paris correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, now that the weather is fine, drive out nearly every day along the Champs Elysees and in the Bois. Familiar as their appearance is to the public, the streets are always filled when it is known they are to appear.

The Prince is an intelligent and interesting-looking little fellow, with an expression of sadness in his face that may be the herald of his coming doom. He is in better health than he has been, but is still suffering from bodily infirmities. His mother dotes on him. One can see her heart is centered in her only son, for her eye is always on him.

Louis Napoleon may be dying of the forty or fifty morbid diseases with which the newspapers are constantly supplying him; but judging by his appearance, they don't hurt him much. He is very commonplace in semblance; his eye dull and his face perfectly impassive. He might well be taken for a Hebrew clothes dealer of long experience, who, having turned his attention to govern a great country, had resolved to make his intentions inscrutable. He reminds you of one of Charles Lamb's characters, with his broad shoulders and great body, and his short, little legs that seem incapable of supporting the weight that has been so unmercifully thrust upon them. I do not believe he is unpopular with the French people, who are bound to have a certain amount of political discontent whether a Napoleon or a Nero reigns over them. Louis may be a supreme epotist, but he loves France, has certainly done much for his country and for Paris. He has made it the most attractive city in the world. He amuses the people and has added to the glory of the nation. What more do Frenchmen need? What more will they ask?

Eugenie is showing the traces of years—it may be of sorrow—and she is repairing them with artificial means. She is not so pretty as she has been, but she is very elegant and distingue in her manner and *entourage*. Her face sometimes seems insipid, but it lights up when she is moved, as if her heart had caught fire. Her mouth and chin are beautiful, and in her deep eye are unfathomable emotions. She has tragedy and comedy in her nature, and is capable of heroic things, I am confident. She will do them, I believe, if the occasion comes to her, and live in the future history of France with Joan d'Arc, Charlotte Corday, and Madame Roland. Eugenie is much loved by the people, though the scandal is still kept up that her husband is not the father of her child. They may like her all the better for that possibility. They would be the first not to condemn her, and glad that they are forced to condone in themselves. She is much altered from what she was. She has gone through the three stages of French womanhood—gallantry, learning and devotion. As the Countess de Teba, she was decidedly fast. After marriage she grew to be a *bas bleu*, though little was said of it. Now she is extremely religious, and daily becoming more so.

"MINE OYSTER."

Something About the Dreadful "Drum Fish."

The telegraph has informed us of the depredations upon the oyster beds, begun by the drum fish. The New York *Sun* has the following upon this subject.

That the drum fish has been operating in the waters near Keyport, will be unwelcome news to the growers of oysters in New York and vicinity. This fish receives its name from the peculiar noise it makes when taken from the water. There is nothing unpleasant about the noise; but the presence of the fish on an oyster bed is the reverse of gratifying to those who make their living by raising oysters for market. The drum fish has a pair of powerful jaws, fitted with teeth like those of an old-fashioned corn-sheller, and working with the force of a model quartz mill. Between these jaws he can crush a young oyster as easily as a boy crushes a chestnut, and after making out the pulp he rejects the shell, and is ready for another. He is expert in the business, and can crush oysters faster than the most skillful professional at Fulton Market could open them. Last week it was discovered that a large school of drum fish was making sad havoc among the oyster beds near Keyport, and it is estimated that twenty millions of young oysters have been destroyed, involving a loss of a hundred thousand dollars. From present appearances there will be very few Shrewsburys in the market next winter, and the prices of the best oysters are likely to be above those of any previous year.

About eighteen years ago the drum fish destroyed most of the oysters in the vicinity of Keyport, and for a long time the inhabitants of the village used to talk about the occurrence as people elsewhere talk of floods or famines. Gradually it faded from their memories, and they fancied themselves secure; the oyster planters were counting their prospective gains, and assuring themselves of a rich harvest when they suddenly discovered that their enemy had come again, and that the ravages for the year was well nigh destroyed. Measures have been taken to frighten away the invaders, and prevent further mischief. It is to be hoped they will not be driven to oyster beds where they will have the opportunity to renew their destructive practices.

Mr. Motley as a "Howling Swell" and Lady Killer.

From the London Correspondence New York Tribune.]

Sitting in the thick of the ladies to one of the galleries, and by the side of one of the most beautiful of them all, was His Excellency Mr. Motley, and on Monday, he was alluded to by Earl Granville as testifying by his presence to the interest attaching to the proceedings of the House of Lords. Yesterday was the only gentleman in the ladies' galleries—the sole specimen of that brilliant array; and, of course, he was the subject of many remarks. He is extremely gentlemanly looking, and his personnel were universally admired, and I understand as was decided, by the right-ful judges, to be the best looking gentleman that has been sent to St. James for many a year. He is a courtier in his every look, as much as he is in the cut of his quality as in the literary air which gathered around him last week at Mr. Lothrop's splendid entertainment. He is great, but his social advantages are immense. Yesterday, doubtless, did an Arabian Nights' visit in look of admiration for the personal achievements and in which the reader may discern, I will, the admired relations of literature to society.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE.

Marriage of a Depraved Cyprian to One who Loved Her in Her Purity.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The following incident is related in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 16th:

Of all the utterly abandoned women of Almond street Annie Johnson is one of the worst, the most reckless and depraved. She probably has not drawn a sober breath for several years. The police docket is black with her name, and she is as well known at the calaboose as the turnkey's cat. It is difficult to imagine, while looking upon the bloated features and listening to the blasphemous language of the poor creature, that a sense she was pure as the beautiful snow." Yet such was the case. Up to a certain period in her life she was innocent and respected, and her prospects were as fair as those of a majority of young women. There is nothing new or strange in the story of her fall. Thousands have fallen in a similar manner, but very few ever descended so low as Annie Johnson.

At the days of her innocence and beauty she was passionately loved by a young man named Wm. H. Harrison, who resided in the east of Ohio. Harrison was not the only lover Annie boasted of, nor was he the favorite of her bosom. She rejected him, and gave her heart to another, but not her hand. She was seduced and betrayed, and from her happy home a ruined and despised outcast. Harrison sought her far and near, but on entering upon a life of shame she took a new name, and studiously avoided a meeting with any of her old associates.

At length, after losing all hope of finding the object of his first and only love, Harrison met her in this city last Thursday. She was fearfully changed, but he at once recognized her, and the love of his youth revived in his bosom, and notwithstanding her repulsive appearance he worshipped her as in the old days. At the time of the meeting Annie was beastly drunk, and was in charge of a policeman, who had arrested her for vagrancy. She had engaged Colonel Robert Claiborne to defend her in the Police Court, and to him Harrison applied to know how he could serve the prisoner. He told the lawyer of his early and unabated love for Annie, and intimated that he was anxious to marry her, degraded as she was. Colonel Claiborne saw that this was a good chance to get his client clear of the charge of vagrancy, and finding that the man was in earnest, he made arrangements for the wedding at Justice Cunningham's office. Harrison spent nearly the whole of Thursday night in walking with Annie through the streets, for the purpose of getting her sobered, but she was so thoroughly "soaked" with bad whisky and beer that nothing less than a season at a water-cure establishment would "purge her bosom of the perilous stuff" which she had for years been imbibing on Almond street.

Accordingly, when the bride appeared before Justice Claiborne to undergo the matrimonial ceremony, she was still drunk and her manner was far from the accustomed quodesty of a bride.

The first difficulty that presented itself to the bridegroom was the marriage fee of $5 for the Justice. He search his clothes and could not respect a single stamp. He called upon the bride to liquidate, as the fee was required in advance.

"Ain't it bad enough," said his bride, with an oath, "that I must marry such a man, without having to pay for it?"

The fee being settled, the Justice told the bride to take the hand of the bridegroom. Annie objected to this, and said she "wouldn't take any man's hand." On being urged, she changed her mind, and slapped her hand into that of Harrison with a report like a pistol.

The Justice was proceeding to tie the knot in due form, when the bride interrupted him with an oath, and told him to "make it short."

It was the most ludicrous marriage ceremony ever performed. The spectator, including Col. Bob Claiborne, were convulsed with laughter. When the knot was firmly tied, the strange couple walked out with a swagger, and started for Ohio. Harrison thinks he can reform Annie, and thus she will make him a good wife. We hope he will not be disappointed.

"ARTEMUS WARD'S PANORAMA."

Publication of the "Promised Book"—A few Scraps of Humor.

A book entitled "Artemus Ward's Panorama" has just been published. It contains the lecture which he delivered in England with such success. It is made up of disconnected sketches of his travels, each sketch being illustrated with a representation of the particular scene described, with footlights to show up the picture. The sketches embrace Views of Mormondom, the Route Across the Plains, Salt Lake City, the Mormon Theater, Brigham Young's Police, an Encounter with the Indians, the Prairie on Fire, etc., with foot-notes and explanatory remarks, which add to the humor of the narrative. As our readers are not so familiar with the English Lecture is with his witticisms in this country, we select a few of the best:

HIS ARTISTIC CAREER.

"I could draw on wood at a very tender age. When a mere child I once drew a small cart-load of raw turnips over a wooden bridge. The people of the village noticed me. I drew their attention. They said I had a future before me. Up to that time I had an idea it was behind me.

"Time passed on. It always does, by the way. You may have noticed that time always does. It is a kind of way time has.

"I became a man. I haven't distinguished myself at all as an artist; but I have always been more or less mixed up with art. I have an uncle who takes photographs, and I have a servant who takes any thing he can get his hands on."

HIS MUSICAL IDEAS.

"I like music. I can't sing. As a singer I am not a success. I am saddest when I sing. So are those who hear me. They are sadder even than I am.

"The other night some silver-voiced young man came under my window and sang, 'Come where my love lies dreaming.' I didn't go. I didn't think it would be correct.

"I found music very soothing when I lay ill with fever in Utah, and I was very ill. I was fearfully wasted. My face was hewn down to nothing, and my meagre appearance I didn't dare to my medical attendant's business, for fear it should stay there and I should never get it again. And in those dismal days a Mormon lady—she was married, though not so much so as her husband, he had fifteen other wives—she used to sing a ballad commencing, 'Sweet bird, do not fly away,' and I told her I wouldn't. She played the melancholy accompaniment and praised her singing.

THE STEAMER ARIEL.

"Going to California on the steamer Ariel. This is the steamer Ariel.

"Oblige me by carefully gazing on the Ariel, and when you go to California be sure and go on some other steamer, because the Ariel isn't a very good one.

THE PICTURE OF THE GREAT DEBATE.

"This picture is a great work of art. It is an oil painting done in petroleum. It is to be viewed anatomically. It was then that the celebrated debate took place between Webster and Hayne. They did this and that, they enquired.

"The most celebrated artists of London are so delighted with this picture that they come to the hall every day to gaze at it. I wish you were nearer that—so you could see it better. I wish I could take it to your residence and let you see it by daylight. Some of the greatest artists come here every morning before daylight with lanters to look at it. They say they never saw anything like it before—and they hope they never shall again.

"When I first showed this picture in New York, the audience were so enthusiastic in their admiration of this picture that they called for the artist—and when he appeared they threw brickbats at him."

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"Brigham Young has two hundred wives. Just think of that. Oblige me by thinking of that. That is—he has eighty actual wives and he is spiritually married to one hundred and twenty more. So we may say he has two hundred wives. He lives not wisely, but two hundred well. He is dreadfully married. He's the most married man I ever saw in my life.

"I saw his mother-in-law while I was there. I can't exactly tell you how many there is of her, but it's a good deal. It strikes me that one mother-in-law is about enough to have in one family—unless you're very fond of excitement."

MORMON PECULIARITIES.

"I regret to say that efforts were made to make a Mormon of me while I was in Utah.

"It was leap year when I was there, and seventeen young widows, the wives of a deceased Mormon, offered me their hearts and hands. I called on them one day, and they all got down on their hands and knees, and began to scrub the floor. I asked them if they would not get up, and they said they would not do so unless I would accept their hands. I declined, and they all got up and resumed their scrubbing. I found them in tears.

"And I said: 'Why is this? What is the reason of this bruseness?'

"They gave a sigh, seventeen sighs of different sizes. They said:

"'Oh! soon thou will be gonest away.'

"I told them that when I got ready to leave a place I went instead.

"They said: 'Doth not like us?'

"I said: 'I doth, I doth.'

"He said: 'I hope your intentions are honorable. I have a tender child, my parents being far, far away.'

"They then said: 'Will not marry us?'

"I said: 'Oh! no! It cannot was.'

"Again they asked me to marry them, and again I declined, when they cried:

"'Oh! cruel man! this is too much! Oh! too much!' I said them that I was on account of the muchness that I declined."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FAMILY.

"The last picture I have to show you presents Mr. Brigham Young in the bosom of his family. His family is large, and the olive branches around his table are in a very tangled condition. He is more a father than any man I know. When at home as you here see him—he ought to be very happy, with sixty wives to minister to his comforts, and twice sixty children to soothe his distracted mind. Oh! my friends, what is home without a family?"

Tennessee News.

Nashville has the can-can.

Lager beer in Nashville is still ten cents per glass.

Rome presents four candidates to represent that county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly.

Crops along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are in flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield.

Ex-president Johnson passed through Knoxville Saturday *en route* to Middle Tennessee.

Mr. George R. Harris, of Montgomery county, has withdrawn from the race for Senator from that District

Blount county (East Tennessee) is unable to pay the July interest due on bonds issued for the benefit of the Charleston railroad.

Barry Johnson, the youngest son of P. A. Y. Johnson, came to his death on Tuesday last by being thrown from a buggy, near Clarksville.

In a speech in Jackson, last week, Colonel D. F. Roach declared for Senter. He has been known as a Stokes man, though for universal suffrage.

J. C. Slover announces himself a candidate for the Lower House of the next General Assembly, from Anderson county.

Jesse P. Owen has been selected by citizens of Monroe county to become a candidate for the Legislature, in place of Hon. L. M. Blackman, declined.

William H. Clark, of Jackson, was thrown from an engine four miles this side of Humboldt, on the Mobile road, on Monday last, and in the fall his left leg was broken just above the knee.

The body of the young girl which was found so horribly mutilated in the river, near Mrs. Bass' farm, nine miles below Nashville, is supposed to be the remains of an orphan girl named Amanda Clury, who started to visit a sister a few miles away, and has not since been heard from.

Mr. Lauhorn, a turner by trade, who was at the time in the employ of Rev. S. Williams, in the upper part of Roane county, attempted to take his own life on Sunday evening last, by shooting himself through the head, and it is thought he succeeded.

The following Regents were appointed by the Governor on Friday: W. G. Bond, of Stewart county; Henry Blackburn, of DeKalb county; Captain Lynn, of Warren county; Alexander D. Rhea, of Roane county.

The Queen Sisters did not appear last night. At half-past eight there were just twenty persons for an audience, seven of whom were what are called "dead heads." A number more came afterwards, but the audience had been dismissed.—*Nashville Press and Times, 10th.*

The Coming Eclipse—Where it will be Visible—Tennessee Included.

Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.

The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about one hundred and forty miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns:

Leesburg, N. C.; Magnolia, N. C.; Clinton, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Carthage, N. C.; Lexington, N. C.; Mocksville, N. C.; Wilkisboro, N. C.; Boon, N. C.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Taylorsville, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tennessee; Union, Tenn.; Saltville, Va.; Bristol, Va.; Mount Pleasant, Ky.; Manchester, Ky.; Mount Vernon, Ky.; Harrodsburg, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Corydon, Ind.; Newton, Ind.; Hayesville, Ind.; Maysville, Ind.; Bruceville, Indiana; Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Illinois; Greenup, Ill.; Sheboyville, Ill.; Stockington, Ills.; Springfield, Illinois; Hamilton, Ill.; Bath, Ill.; Mecomb, Ill.; La Harpe, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfield, Iowa; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Boonsboro, Iowa; New Munich, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports together with the time of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

An old trapper was recently found hanging to the limb of a tree in the Michigan wilds. Animals had recently eaten his head off.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. Having ordered this ingredient, you were to call in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances inside your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear economy.

EMIL SCHEPPER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 28, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I was confined to my room and bed, and had all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago, and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving even ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the discharge from them was almost the most I could stand, from them was almost the most I could stand, and my loved ones could scarcely bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were notified that I was expected to die any hour, and to prepare themselves to give up their loved one to the Redeemer. I was at that time reduced to a mere skeleton, weighing only 87 pounds, and was unable to turn myself in bed. I had used your Sarsaparilla and Pectoral, and found relief from them, but I knew that your Sarsaparilla and Pectoral was recommended for Scrofula, and I felt to it inspired duty, and she tried those, at first, but I felt better, believe from the first day of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. The sores have not nearly all closed, and are doing well. I am now able to walk about the house, and can ride out every day. I consider this the most wonderful case that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. CRITCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Critchfield for a number of years, and endorse the above to be true in the facts in the case.

OTIS SEXTON, Druggist,
Corner Floyd and Preston streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 21, 1868.

MR. WILDER: DEAR SIR—For the last two years I have been suffering at two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and have consulted many physicians, and tried many remedies recommended for those diseases in young valuable, but received no relief. Having seen your Stomach Bitters recommended for Asthma, and also having other remedies with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial. I have used about two bottles, and have received relief after taking the first bottle, and am happy to say am entirely relieved from my cough and difficulty of breathing. I will state, also, that I would not be without it for many times its cost, if it could not be obtained in any other way, and cheerfully recommend it to asthma. Yours, Respectfully,

WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—As an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to patent medicines, yet, seeing that, for a long time, your valuable medicine, WILDER'S CALL TONIC, and knowing you to be a gentleman of integrity, and the healing of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect, and now am free to say that, by the use of your Call Tonic, and its kindred eradicator, the Fever and Ague, and also, in most distressing cases of Chills and Fever, I have found it to be a specific, and have used it in my practice, as well as other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would say to the afflicted, that they can rely on it for your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you think proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. ADAMS, M. D.

EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write you a few lines in regard to your Family Pills. I have used them in my family for the last two years, and have found them to be a valuable medicine for the diseases for which they are recommended. I have also used them myself, and believe them the best family medicine in this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Constipation, and was cured after using your Pills. My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia, Pain in the Side, and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Fever and Ague, and has also been cured. Thanks to your Family Pills, I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN J. JONES.

CLARKE COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect on my three children, I heard of your Mother's Worm Syrup, and immediately sent for a bottle. It relieved them from the first dose, and my children are now entirely free from worms. I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted.

MRS. LOUISE M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—After having used your Stomach Bitters for three years, and your Worm Medicine for two years, I have found them to be a family medicine of great value. I have also used your Wild Cherry Bitters, and believe them the best cough medicine I have ever used. I have also used your Family Pills, and have found them to be a valuable medicine. I have also used your Liniment, and find it to be a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, etc. I have also used your Worm Medicine, and find it to be a valuable remedy for worms. I have also used your Liniment, and find it to be a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, etc. I have also used your Worm Medicine, and find it to be a valuable remedy for worms.

Yours truly, W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last three years, and have used many of your Stomach Bitters during that time, and have found them to be a valuable medicine for the diseases for which they are recommended. I have also used your Liniment, and find it to be a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, etc. I have also used your Worm Medicine, and find it to be a valuable remedy for worms.

Yours truly, W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, M. D., has for nine years been located on the north side of Union square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by the public to be the most successful physician in the city for the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case undertaken. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by addressing him a full description of their case. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 8 p. m. DR. R. is Medical Examining Surgeon to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and Consulting Physician to the Memphis Hospital.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, whose constitutions have been shattered by the use of mercury, and all those suffering from private and secret diseases, should not fail to call on DR. RUSSELL, as he has had more experience in the treatment of these diseases than any other physician in the city. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 8 p. m.

DR. R. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
DR. J. M. BYRNE, Resident Physician.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 242 and 244 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are constantly receiving large additions to our stock, and are now prepared to offer great advantages to the trade.

Agricultural Implements in great variety.

Wagon Timber, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Bows, Bolts, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, Leather, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc.

Sole agents for the celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bingham Mills, Bradley's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills, Grain Elevators, Horse Powers, Threshers, Separators, Feed Cutters, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Belting, Wheel Tires, Spokes, etc.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms Cash, or short time approved.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

INVALUABLE!

The New Babcock Patent

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Simple, easily managed, and always ready for use.

MACHINE filled with 9 gallons of water, and charged with common water.

Will be thrown to any part of room.

Charged and ready for use in 60 seconds.

Can be recharged in a moment, by any person, without the aid of a plumber, at a trifling expense.

Will put out any kind of fire, whether in oils, spirits, turpentine, or any other inflammable substance.

Will not injure the most delicate fabric.

Will not freeze in winter.

Is the cheapest and most effective Fire Extinguisher ever offered to the public.

Is warranted to do all that is claimed for it.

Is endorsed by the Fire Marshal of Memphis, and by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Is in use in the Public Buildings, Banks, Insurance Offices, Stores, Factories, Steamboats, Dwellings, etc., in Memphis.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Fire Department.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Public Buildings.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Banks.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Insurance Offices.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Stores.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Factories.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Steamboats.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Dwellings.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Fire Department.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Public Buildings.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Banks.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Insurance Offices.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Stores.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in use in the Memphis Factories.

Is the only Fire Extinguisher in

DAILY AVALANCHE.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869

PATIENCE, courage, honor and statesmanship will soon restore the South to her proper position among the States of the Union. We have abided our time and hour meekly and firmly, but with a certain hope of ultimate overwhelming victory. In this moment of coming triumph let us remember moderation, practical forbearance, and invoke only the sentiments of honor and love of country. Great and immortal as were the true Confederate soldiers on the field of battle, yet they have shown in the arts of peace those controlling qualities of the head and the heart which the ordeal of fire and blood made strong and perfect. The man who marched twenty miles a day in midsummer through dust and suffocation, and at night ate in silence—nay, thankfulness—his piece of raw bacon and single slice of corn bread, and uttered no complaint against his country or the cause of the South, has a discipline of the soul that other citizens are strangers to. It is a power mighty as the tread of the Roman legion, invincible as the stern and steady tide of the sea. But it is a power which asks for and demands another era, another epoch, for the South, in which, through mighty changes, shall be regained what was lost by the war. A new race of public leaders, another generation of politicians, a new class of merchants and farmers, all imbued with the spirit of the living present and the hope of future activity and glory—these are they who have the destinies of the South in their hands to-day. The war which swept the face of the earth with a besom of destruction has consumed all things, and we now look for a new political heavens, in whose constellations new stars will shine. Another political economy, another order of political teachers are demanded in this era. Let us not be guilty of the folly of overreaching our friends pursuing our enemies, until in the haste of our ambition we lose the inspiration of that spirit which made us great and powerful in defeat, and would make us prudent, calm and self-possessed in the flush of victory. The great Whig party and the triumphant Democratic, have been dissolved, because they lived and grew, and died, as a shock of corn in due season, and as a generation comes and goes. The population, commerce and wealth of the United States cannot be governed by one set of men, or one system of political principles longer than a quarter of a century—and even within that period the people have outgrown the great leaders. W. H. SEWARD, the last of the great Whig teachers in the North, and ROBERT TOOMBS, the Democrat, in the South, are representative men, but representative of a class who once wielded at "will the fierce Democracy" of the Republic, but whose scepter has forever passed from them "with powers of theirs succeeding." Can we shut our eyes to the truth that the whole foundations of society, domestic and public, have been turned up-side down, like the stones of the temple? Can we delude ourselves that 's war which swept away the accumulated property of two hundred years, left undisturbed, or unchanged, the people? When will we hear again the rallying cry of TIPPECANOE and TYLER, too? When will the silvery tones of a second HARRY, of the West, charm and sway the hearts of the multitude? When will the stern clear voice of another CALHOUN interpret and defend the Constitution of 1787? Great National parties like party leaders will again struggle for the possession of the general government. In a Republic, parties are a part of its being, necessary to its existence, and perishing with its liberties. But we need not look for a revival of the old Whig or the old Democratic party, such as divided the hearts of the people in 1840, in 1856, or in 1860. Gone with the old Federal party of 1800 with the Republican party of 1812, with the National Democratic-Republican party of 1828, and with the Abolition party of 1860. We are, in the year of our Lord, 1869, upon the threshold of a great future, in which will begin another struggle for political power, another contest for possession of the National Government [illegible] States of the Union [illegible] we know, [illegible] and what, in such proportions as to give it exactly the constituents of [illegible]'s milk.

THE "Insurance Times" vs. the Southern Life Insurance Company.

In the January issue of the *Insurance Times* was a gross and reprehensible attack upon this company. Our Secretary very politely demanded the name of the author, and received the following reply:

"It would be a breach of editorial courtesy to give the name, but our columns are open to your reply, etc."

About the same time Mr. Lyman, President of the Knickerbocker Life, called on the editors and vouched for the gentlemen managing the Southern Life. To him they expressed their regrets and made liberal promises, but still sadly lacked in the performance.

In the June issue of the *Times* is another *savage article*, as weak in strength, however, as the first was short of the truth.

The key note to these malicious assaults will be found on the first page of reading matter in the June issue, as follows:

A noble example. It is an evidence of integrity and greatness of mind in any one who ascertains that he is in the wrong to make a frank confession and prompt amendment of his error. On this account we commend the action of the *Southern Life Assurance and Trust Company of Mobile, Alabama*, in re-insuring their risks, amounting to nearly 500, with the NEW YORK LIFE of this city."

Then the article closes with this most wise discovery:

"The Southern people are as yet inexperienced in the management of Life Insurance interests, and it can hardly be expected that they will escape committing some grave errors. Their insurance companies will never be placed on a sound and reliable basis until just and stringent laws are passed, etc."

The Southern Life has offended in that it has seen proper to appeal to the Southern people for patronage and to urge them, as far as possible, to keep their money at home, and has laid an example that is fast freeing them of dependence upon the North. For everything, from an axe-handle up, and how well we are succeeding the success of the Southern Life and kindred institutions of the South go far to prove.

To-day money is cheaper in the entire South than in the boasting North, which assumes that the Southern people are a set of ignoramuses, incompetent to attend to their own wants and administer their own affairs. *Classic?* Yes! and we intend to grow in this glorious grace, taught us by rough experience and *disinterested Northern charity*.

Soon after buying out the Mobile company, the same "*successful trader*" made the effort to buy the Southern Life, and thus hush the ugly "*test oath*" offered to their Southern policy holders, and by getting competion out of the way force the darling Southerner, whose money they loved so well as to *hook*, without due consideration, to continue their patronage, else die without the consolation of an insurance policy.

The *Times* says "there are certain rules and principles in life insurance which cannot be ignored"—and he might have added that business is business, honesty the best policy, early to bed and early to rise, and a thousand and one other old saws as among the reasons "why the life companies of the Northern States have attained their unparallelled size and vigor is owing to the superior legislation which controls them, and because the ablest minds of the country, the North of course—have been employed in perfecting their organization." Well, we have the *Northern Legislature* in every Southern State, and whatever talent we lack we are now expecting, and we would not be surprised to see the September issue of the *Times* from a Southern press. Wilmshust has deserted its sinking fortunes, and able minds, like the remaining editor, we believe can be bought "dirt cheap."

Now to the article in question. It says the Southern Life has paid $145,500 life losses, and selects *four Northern companies* which have paid only $157,821—well, such is fact, and no less true, if the *Times* did say it. The first picked company on the list is the Great Western, which paid $21,551—and leaves its assets $827,912. The New York reports for 1868 shows the gross cash income for the above company to have been $60,247—and gross cash expenditures, $63,417, or $3170 more than it secured. The loss paid by the Southern Life to 1st January 1869, was $130,500—and $15,000 to first of March following—and cash premium over $500,000, leaving our assets $584,425.

We verry frankly admit a heavy mortality the first two years, but by economy in management, we are able to deny that our capital was impaired on first January 1869, as the garbled report would show, yet, if half our capital stock had been gone, that was a question for the stockholders and not for the policy holder. We quote Massachusetts report 1867. "The capital as regards policy holders, is not in any proper sense a liability, and the stockholders it leaves to look out for their own interest." * * * "It is when the capital and something more is wanting that the company must cease to take new policies within the conservative commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In our comparative statements we neither sought to throw the Mutual Life, of New York, and the Connecticut Mutual, into insignificance, nor to question their solvency, but we did mean to show that we offered as solvent a company to our policy holders as any company on the Continent, and as offensive as that sentence of "the blatant General Gordon F. Granger" is to the *Times* and its friends, *we repeat* it. By the way, General Granger has no connection with this company, never had, and the *Times* shows its ignorance by attacking him, unless it be because he is a true gentleman, a Northern General, loved by Southern people, because of his honest and manly virtues, it would seek to befoul him.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, the President, not Agent of the Atlanta department, is the man, and he needs no defense at our hands, nor could ten thousand such shots as the *Insurance Times*, affect his personal reputation, his honor and his integrity of character. General Gordon's successful management of the important interest committed to his care, does not add to his splendid reputation long since won, but is only an additional evidence that he is entitled to it.

In the next issue the *Times* pets before its readers the Ætna Life, and says: "Its success has been almost unbounded and beyond all precedent," and then accounts for it thus: "The attacks upon the Ætna have consequently only given a fresh impetus to its growth. * * * The attempts of fault and the Ætna Life in the United States have been equally complete, and even its opponents are now forced to concede that it is vain to oppose its progress, or to deny that it is the most popular and prosperous life company in America." With such an example before it, 'tis a pity the *Times* doesn't make one effort to act truth, with all its potency, on its blinded and weak co-shadow under her wings. Whilst the lamp holds out to burn let the opportunity why not just now mount the tide and flow into greatness? As truth can take care of itself, we will go back to the Ætna. It is a good company; the writer's life is insured in it, and he has, furthermore, sent many of his personal friends to it. On 1st January, 1868, its assets were $7,800,000, premium notes, $4,127,858—and fifty-five cents in the dollar of its assets in premium notes seems apparently bogus.

Southern Life assets 1st January 1869, $284,425; premium notes and notes, $122,500, or less than one-third. It would be very hard to account for such inconsistency in any one other than the *Times*, which comes, happily blessed with the gift of oblique vision, such rare talent to suit its independent parti-colorments may be to it jewel or paste—valuable or worthless assets, as may be desired; but *tempora mutant* is an established motto and its own by right, *de semine*. If the Ætna (nobody else is going to) pay on the Life and if the Ætna can live it we put it for a puff, others will—and like the Ætna we are thriving under such abuse as we get from the *Times*. Since January 1st our business has been larger than the twelve months preceding it. It is a strange fact that the grabbers to honesty, the most insincere to sincerity, and some how nature has endowed the honest with an instinctive fear of him who prates of his candor and good will to everybody. Now hear this canting hypocrisy: "And here at the outset we most distinctly disclaim any hostility to this or any other Company merely because it is located in the South." We do not believe one word of it; the author of the article has no love for anything South, save its money.

The sworn statement of the company was before him, and he knew that it was as good a showing as to solvency as that of any company in the State of New York. The author lied when he said that he had carefully examined the statement, else he is a fool for the want of sense, for in the first fifteen lines he stands self-convicted of two misstatements; and really the whole article is of too contemptible a character to have received so lengthy a notice, but we will finish the paper with two extracts. First, as to the Southern Life it says: "We need no better proof of the financial unsoundness of the company than the exhibit of losses which it had met with since its organization." A fool, if honest, would know that if the losses had been double that he couldn't come to any such conclusion without knowing something of its income and resources.

Now to the other. About one year since the *Times* took the St. Louis Mutual to task, and gave it *thunder*. The St. Louis tried the "silver hook," sent a half column advertisement, and out comes a big puff, from which we take this extract—see August 1868 issue: "Last year the mortuary experience of this company was rendered unusually severe by the prevalence of cholera and the yellow fever in Memphis and other Southern and Western cities; but as the mortality effected the old business in as great a proportion as the new, and bore hardest on young life, which always succumbs most to epidemic pestilences, this temporary increase of losses was evidently the result of no want of care or skill in the selection of lives, but is justly attributed to the natural causes already operated beyond the control or foresight of the most sagacious management." *Just so!* So soft and so sweet. We are glad the St. Louis Mutual passed her difficulties which equalled ours, and have no quarrel with its discretion in buying and paying for the good opinion of the *Insurance Times*. But this we say for the Southern Life, that we prefer its abuse to its good will, and the Lord forgive us if we don't keep our money at home as far as it is concerned. As nothing would astonish us so much as honesty on the part of this paper, we say lay on Macduff, and get your pay from those you serve, which now and then an extra crumb from the "loud oath" permission. What it can't buy, you bully awhile, and it may be they (Southern Companies) will yet succumb, and then the harvest and afterward the feast.

To the South: We again urge you to keep your hard earned money in your midst; 'tis yours, and you have a right to control it and make it useful in developing your resources and to bring forth your hidden wealth; stand by your own institutions; you can trust your own people who have never deceived you. Should the Southern Life ever grow unworthy of your confidence its managers will have the honesty to notify you without throwing you upon the "*ipse dixit*" of a dishonest Northern Insurance journal. Some few Southern enterprises have fallen, but the last one of them was gotten up by men, born and reared, educated and equipped in States north of any Southern State. Your own legitimate enterprises foster and encourage. 'Tis glorious to be independent. The money you pay annually for Insurance premiums, would soon accomplish it. Save it to your country and you will have manufactories with their busy hum, farms in complete order, cities and towns prosperous, want driven far away, and ease forgotten. Already the prospect opens and the picture assumes shape. *You will accomplish it.*

T. A. NELSON, Vice-Pres't.
BEN. MAY, Secretary.
July 13, 1869.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Dent Consents to Run for Governor of Mississippi—Petition of E. E. Verger for Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following is Judge Dent's letter to Messrs. J. G. Wafford and A. Jenks, of Mississippi:

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of this day, requesting permission to place my name before the National Union Republican Convention is at hand, and in reply I beg to assure you, that if I can in the least be instrumental in restoring the State of my adoption to her normal place in the Union, and secure her a good local administration, you have permission to use my name for any position within the gift of the National Republican party of your State. The platform adopted by your Convention at Jackson, on the 23d of June last, I most heartily approve and indorse.

"With great respect I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

[Signed] "LOUIS DENT."

Messrs. James M. Carlisle and Philip Phillips to-day presented to Chief Justice Chase the petition of E. M. Yerger, on trial before a military commission for the murder of Colonel Crane, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take him from the custody of the military commission. The petition is in the usual form.

The Chief Justice received the application, and fixed Wednesday, at ten o'clock, for hearing the argument, in the Supreme Court-room at the Capital.

Attorney General Hoar will represent the interests of the Government at the hearing. The real point to be determined is whether so much of the Reconstruction acts as permit military commissioners to try persons accused of crime, is unconstitutional. This will be the only point of the Reconstruction laws, the constitutionality of which will be questioned.

RICHMOND.

Completion of the Vote—Outrage on a Widow Lady.

RICHMOND, July 12.—The official election returns so far show that the negroes voted closer to their registered strength than the whites did. The less intelligent negroes are not generally disposed to accept the situation. Yesterday a Walker negro was set upon by a mob of negroes in one of the public promenades, and had to be rescued by the whites.

LOUISVILLE.

Fatal Shooting Affray on the Street.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—A fatal shooting affray took place about half past ten o'clock to-night, resulting in the killing of James Wheeler by Wash. Ferguson. Ferguson has been arrested and committed to jail. The character of each was very bad.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The grand procession of the Northeastern Sangerbund moved from Concordia Hall this morning, marching through the principal streets.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Refusal to Commute a Death Sentence.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—General Hoffman has refused an application to commute the sentence of death, passed upon Noah Bigelow, in Sullivan county, for murdering a child.

New Advertisements.

HARDWARE.

COTTON GINS.

Allison Bros.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s

IMPROVED COTTON GIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Etc.

210 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS.

PLANTERS as merchants desiring to purchase this Season will do well to bear in mind that we are Sole Agents for E. CARVER & CO.'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequalled capacity of the largest cotton ginned on their well-known Gin, the lightness of their improved running gear, freedom of belt, and many other points of excellence which make them more desirable than in former years, when, as now, they were the favorite.

jy13

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahoe is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.

E. W. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHOE.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

MILLS.

Hardeman Woolen Mills,

NEAR BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE.

ARE now ready to card rolls, spin and manufacture the wool into cloth.

All wool should be thoroughly washed before sending to the factory. Being prepared with a machine we make no extra charge for taking out burrs.

The oil necessary for the wool will be furnished at cost price. All wool sent by railroad will be sent to and from the depot free of charge.

For further information, address

THOS. C. JONES, Agent,
Bolivar, Tenn.

jy13 3m

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Robert A. Moon, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said estate to file their claims, and all debtors to come forward and settle their indebtedness with Messrs. Wright, McKenzie & Galbreath, his attorneys.

W. B. GALBREATH,
Memphis, July 10, 1869. jy13

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

HOLLIS P. NEWMAN,

individually and as one of the firm of H. P. Newman & Co., and Newman & Rose, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOSEPH BEHR and ZELMAN BEHR,

Partners firm of J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition; that the payment of any debt, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ROBERT E. CRAFT,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ROBERT E. CRAFT,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JAMES W. BLACKWELL,

Of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

jy13

HARDWARE.

For Sale, Cheap.

250 [illegible]

WANTED

10 000 [illegible]

DARTT & PRICE, Book and Job Printer
No. 17 Adams street, Memphis.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods and Notions

AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, July 13, at 10 o'clock.

Domestic, Osnaburgs, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Dress Goods, Hats, Cutlery, Furnishing Goods, Etc.

Sale Positive—Terms Cash.

GOTTLIEB & ESKRIDGE, Auctioneers,
Corner Second and Adams street.

jy6

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. L. WEBB.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street.

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE still sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Normant, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sale of cotton. Mr. Normant is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office.

jy8

DRY GOODS.

On and after Monday, July 12,

Our Stock of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods

—AT—

New York Cost.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

325 MAIN STREET. 325

WE offer on and after the above date, our entire stock of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

—AT—

New York Cost!

NO HUMBUG!

In our NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS will be found the

Latest and Most Fashionable Styles

VARYING IN

Colors and Qualities

To suit the wants of

CUSTOMERS.

Give Us a Call; Examine for Yourselves.

SOUTHERN PALACE,

329 MAIN STREET.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed, and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.

Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,

Are now at 324 Main Street,

MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

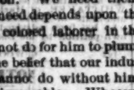
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cleaned, they stand unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they take a sawing of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin.

We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works; Wheeling, Va., Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.



Trade Mark for the United States.

BEST

SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in the U. S. for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Memphis Balloon!

One More Ascension.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON announces that the last ascension of the Memphis Balloon, having proved unsatisfactory to him, he will [illegible]

One More Effort

for [illegible] the perils of the Aeronaut Machine, and the capacity of the Balloon for

A Long Voyage.

For this purpose

Thompson Goes Alone!

Starting from the Agricultural Grounds, on Third and Adams streets, Memphis, on THURSDAY, July 15th, 1869, at 2 o'clock p.m. So come

In the Morning

If you feel interested to witness the last ascension of the season, as it will be the last opportunity for many years to come. Remember the time and place, Thursday, July 15th, 1869, at 2 o'clock p.m. Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents. Ladies and children will be admitted free on the day of ascension, if accompanied by gentlemen. Take Adams street cars, which will leave the corner of Main and Adams streets every fifteen minutes. Fare 5 cents.

jy13

A GRAND FREE LUNCH

WILL BE GIVEN AT

WILLETT'S

Billiard and Bowling Rooms,

No. 45 Adams Street.

Trade Mark for the United States.

CELEBRATED

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Sole Agents

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SCRUGGS, VANCE & CO.,
MARTIN, LYON & CO.,
WALKER BROS. & CO.

Agents, Memphis.

jy13 3m

COTTON FACTORS.

JUDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 25 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

[illegible]

jy13

REDUCTION SALE AT

B. LOWENSTEIN & BRO.

STILL KEPT UP.

Prices Still Lower Than Any House in the City.

WE give everybody a chance to Buy Goods at

Hard-Time Prices.

OUR summer stocks must be reduced still lower, to make room for our European Importations. Do not be guided by advertisements, but come and see for yourselves. We do not make representations. We keep first-class goods and sell them at Panic Prices.

jy13

FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Extraordinary Inducements to CASH BUYERS.

We are determined not to be undersold by any House in the City.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

REGARDLESS OF COST!

LINES OF GOODS AT FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

Call early, secure Bargains, and convince yourselves that what we say we mean.

WALKER BROS. & CO.

329 MAIN STREET, CLAY BUILDING.

jy7

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and assorted than any house others. We shall also keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
329 Main Street, Next Door
North of Peabody Hotel.

jy10

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis,

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. Dunscomb. W. B. Galbreath.
D. H. Townsend. Joe Bruce.
E. S. Jones. Louis Hanauer.
E. S. Rust. A. Vacarro.
N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

jy10

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company

of the South and West.

Office No. 12 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000
Shares..... $100 each

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company are open at this office, where parties may subscribe either in money or lands.

may 18 T. ROBERTS, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. P. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on June 1st, 1869. The business will be settled by the undersigned. Either name is good in settling outstanding accounts. Messrs. Halsted & Mallory are also duly authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys due us, and to enforce collection on claims, if necessary.

W. P. WRIGHT,
July 5, 1869. F. M. MONROE.

ON retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and the public generally our successors, Messrs. Isbister & Clark, and solicit for them a full share of patronage.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.

July 5, 1869. jy7

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. R. Treadwell, under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm.

R. W. PRICE.
A. R. TREADWELL.

New Firm!

TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel R. W. Price in the late firm of Price and Treadwell, will continue the business at the old stand, No. 15 Union street, Lee Block, under the firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm, as well as many new ones, always prepared to sell

A. R. TREADWELL,
R. B. TREADWELL.

Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy7

NOTICES.

CELEBRATED

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Sole Agents

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SCRUGGS, VANCE & CO.,
MARTIN, LYON & CO.,
WALKER BROS. & CO.

Agents, Memphis.

jy13 3m

COTTON FACTORS.

JUDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 25 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

[illegible]

jy13

CIGARS.

Defiance Cigar and Tobacco House,
Opposite Peabody Hotel,
313 Main Street.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S

DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED

FORCE PUMP.

Patented August 6, 1868.

MANY thousands of them have been sold during the past year, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates testify, to produce a full stream of water as the Pump will stand, and it proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer, as to the superiority of this Pump, to the following persons who have them in use: With 50 feet 1¼ hose and nozzle for any purpose from the end of hose to 100 feet in height: Dr. C. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Alsop, Jr., Atlantic street; B. J. Tate, Court street; R. G. Sneed, Linden street; Linden street; G. H. Halsted, Union avenue; R. A. Beecher, Irving block; J. J. Oliver, Main street; Room 4, Gaines' building; Dr. Cash, City Inspector; [illegible] Bolivar, Tenn.; Isabella Block; M. Mayer, Cannon, as well as Jos. Frey, Chelsea; [illegible] Tenn.; Dr. Paul Randolph, Randolph; H. Isbister, Fayette Depot; R. W. Jones, Galloway landing; Jas. Harvey, Jackson, Tenn.; Dr. Hall, Stewart, Second street; Doyle & Worley, Madison street; [illegible]

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 10 feet long, 2½ to put down.....$ 40
Pump 15 feet long, 2½ to put down..... 45
Pump 20 feet long, 2½ to put down..... 50

and any extra pipe used for deep wells.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pump, for which a liberal discount will be given to the wholesale trade, and on sharps for the State of Tennessee.

BALDING, PRESCOTT & CO.,
No. 40 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

jy4

LEGAL.

Trust Sale.

IN accordance with conditions of a deed of trust, given by H. C. Middleton, to the undersigned, in book A, in the Recorder's office, in the town of Augusta, Arkansas, and duly recorded in said county, Arkansas, on the

On the 20th of July, A. D. 1869

in the town of Augusta, Arkansas, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, all the interest of said H. C. Middleton in and to the premises known as the Middleton farm.

Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1869. jy4 4w

PROFESSIONAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating all diseases of a Chronic character. By surgical and curative treatment of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he begs to say, he makes a specialty, and of mercury, and in much less time than generally required; pledging himself to cure all the symptoms of treatment, should he fail in effecting a cure; or no charge will be made. He also makes a specialty of the treatment of Female Diseases. Office, Gayoso House, Room [illegible]

jy7

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will practice law in the State and Federal courts. Office, [illegible]

H. M. HEARN,
E. H. MALLORY.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy7

HEARN & MALLORY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 43 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

jy7

DIED

DIED for the preservation of [illegible]

DARTT & PRICE, Book and Job Printers, No. 17 Adams street, Memphis.

DEALERS in Fashion Goods, Notions, Etc. Quality strictly No. 1. Also, SHOES. Office, 324 Madison. Yard 3[illegible] Poplar street.

jy7

DAILY AVALANCHE.

[illegible] Delegates from the Seventh Ward to the County Convention of the 16th instant, can obtain their certificates after twelve o'clock to-day, at the office of John Langan, Esq., County Clerk, corner of Second and Union streets.

The contested election case of Perkins vs. Lee, involving the judgeship of the Law Court, will be tried in a few days—probably before Chancellor Sneed, of Dresden. The public may expect rich developments of Radical trickery and rascality.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ALDERMEN.—The Grand Jury in the Criminal Court brought in true bills against Aldermen Renner, Marshall, Ogden, Vincent and Williams, yesterday. It is rumored that the bills of indictment are founded upon an alleged arrangement with T. E. Brown & Co., to receive a consideration for their votes on the application of that firm to have about $300,000 of ledger balances transferred to their credit in exchange for paving bonds. The matter was fully discussed in the AVALANCHE at the time the application was made, and such was the strength of public opinion in opposition to the matter that Brown & Co. withdrew their petition. All the above named Aldermen gave bonds last evening in the sum of $2500 for their appearance for trial when called upon.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Spring and summer goods reduced to New York cost.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
4t 332 Main street.

A COLORED THIEF COMMITTED.—A negro, dark as Erebus, named George Washington, was arraigned before Justice Foley yesterday, accused of stealing a couple of pairs of pants from the house of Chas. Johnson, a colored man, who lives on market street. The stolen apparel was found in his possession, and as he could not show the title to same, he was committed to jail to await his trial in the Criminal Court.

FACTS.—A St. Cloud (Minn.) paper of a recent date, says: "Major Goldsmith and Colonel Ely, Wash. of St. Paul, and C. P. and H. C. Norris, of Memphis, Tennessee, came up on the Thursday evening train, and went to Grand Lake on Friday morning, accompanied by Major Fury and E. M. Wright, of this city, on a fishing excursion. They were well supplied with fishing tackle, and *three gallons* of the best kind of bait."

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Excursion—Memphis and Louisville Railroad—Mammoth Cave—Special Excursion Tickets.

To pleasure parties of twenty-five or more persons only $16 85 each for the round trip, including stage fare to the Cave. This ticket entitles the holder to a reduction in hotel fare and car expenses. Tickets and all information can be obtained at 237½ Main street.
4t

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

See advertisement in another column. HOWELL, WOOD & Co.,
4t 332 Main street.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR TEN DOLLARS.—Masonic Mutual Life Association of Memphis, Tenn. Charter perpetual. Forever exempt from all taxes. Office, 324 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.
6t

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansook edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Those who wish to pump water with ease, and at the same time wish to secure their property from fire, will call and see the pump at our old lamp and oil store, No. 40 Jefferson street. For further particulars see the advertisement in the AVALANCHE to-day.
4t

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3 M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Just received another lot All-Linen Huck Towels at $3 and $3 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

THE AGE OF HUMBUG.—Ladies, we do not propose to humbug you by offering a pattern of calico, costing forty and a half cents per yard in New York wholesale, for ten cents retail; but we have, in order to reduce our stock, made a uniform reduction on every article in the house, and are prepared to sell you bargains in staple and fancy dry goods, shoes, etc., etc., which will convince you of our determination to sell goods cheaper than any house in the city.
WILLIAM FRANK,
Great Red Store, 220 Main street.

MORTUARY REPORT.—For the week ending Saturday, July 10:—Whites, 14; negroes, 17. Total 31.
W. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The voters of the Fifteenth Civil District outside the city, are requested to meet this Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at Marshall's store on the new Raleigh road, for the purpose of electing three delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held on the 15th, in Memphis.
MANY VOTERS.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION! this (Tuesday) morning, July 13th, at ten o'clock, by
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner of Second and Adams streets.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods at the manufacturers, Wigans & Thorn, 223 Main street.
1f

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article mosquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 85 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

INCORPORATION.—Captain Boughner, the newly appointed Commissioner of Incorporations, opened his office yesterday in the Argus block. A large number of citizens received their certificates, and we urge upon all qualified yesterday the necessity of making application for their papers without delay.

Grenadine Laces.—Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns at 10 cents per yard, worth 20 cents, to be closed out at once by M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Colored Lawns.—Parties wishing to purchase large or small numbers of Colored Lawns, may make the necessary arrangements for procuring same of size required, delivered in any part of the country, by application to
SOL FRANK & CO.,
San Francisco, California.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, 61 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

TAX SALE.—W. McLean, Tax Collector for Shelby county, will sell personally at delinquents in the Fourteenth Civil District to-day, commencing at the usual hour in the morning. He will commence with the letter "A" and sell until two p.m.

EDUCATIONAL.

What the Public Schools Have Done During the Past Year.

Interesting Report from Mr. W. Z. Mitchell, Superintendent.

The Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting last evening, and as part of the proceedings, we print the annual report of the superintendent, except the elaborate tables, which will appear in the usual form for the information of our people. The main facts and figures relating to our public schools however, are presented.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education of the city of Memphis:

Section eighty-nine of your Rules and Regulations makes it my duty at the close of the scholastic year, to make a "full report of the schools." Section ninety-four requires me to "suggest such measures as in my judgment may conduce to the improvement" of the schools. Section ninety-two makes it my duty to keep myself acquainted with the progress of instruction and discipline in schools in other places, that I may be able to suggest appropriate means for the advancement of the city schools." Thus you have by your Regulations divided my report into the following heads:

First—To state the facts regarding our own schools, what has been done, and their present condition.

Second—To give my views as to any change which may be desirable, and which, in my judgement, will add to the efficiency of your school system.

Third—To make you acquainted with the comparative condition of schools in other cities.

At the close of the fourth year of my official connection with your schools, I am able to report only on five months of school work.

Early in the year the Board were, for the want of funds, forced to adopt a policy of retrenchment, which shortened the scholastic year, giving our children only half the usual time devoted to education. For the first time in fifteen years were the patrons of free schools deprived of the advantages of regular instruction.

As the result of the failure to provide the required funds to pay past indebtedness and meet expenses of the schools, I have to report that the short session has worked greatly to the disadvantage of our schools. The number enrolled has fallen off from 2884 to 2362; the per cent of attendance has been 87.48, against 90.4 last year. The cost per *capita* must necessarily be greatly increased, as many items of expense are the same, whether the schools are closed or in operation. Every one at all acquainted with school supervision recognizes the fact that much time is necessarily lost in organization, and especially so when the organization follows a vacation of seven months. Again near the close of a term there is more or less a falling off in attendance. This last will be abundantly shown by an inspection of the reports from the several schools for the last month. Thus the short session simply allowed time for organization, when the near approach of vacation made its influence felt, to the disadvantage of a good showing in a report.

In presenting this, my fourth annual report, it is with the hope that the necessity for again closing our schools has passed away, and that hereafter there may not be any interruption in the regular session required by your rules and regulations.

What has been accomplished is shown by the following statistics:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

I. POPULATION.

Population of city as per census taken by Board of Mayor and Aldermen in December, 1868	38,405
Number of children between six and twenty-one years, as per census taken by Secretary of Board	9,427
Number of white children	5,361

II. SCHOOL HOUSES.

Number of rooms used for school purposes	
High school	1
Grammar Schools	7
Primary	27
Total	35
Rooms owned by the School Board	24
Rooms rented	11
Total	35

III. TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOL.

Females	5

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Males	3
Females	8

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Males	3
Females	30
Total	33

IV. PUPILS.

Whole number of pupils enrolled in white schools	2,362
Average number belonging	2,066
Average daily attendance	1,808
Per cent of attendance	87.48
Average number of pupils to a teacher—	
Whole number enrolled	72
Average number belonging	61
Average daily attendance	54

V. EXPENSES.

Incidentals	
Permanent improvements	
Total expenditures of the School Department	
Cost per scholar for tuition alone	
Upon school census	
" number enrolled	
" average number belonging	
" average daily attendance	
Cost per scholar for incidentals	
Total cost per scholar, including all expenses—	
Upon school census	
" number enrolled	
" average number belonging	
" average daily attendance	

By comparing the above with comparative table I, you will find that our schools have cost more this than any preceding year since their organization. This could but be the case. If a merchant found rent his store, pay his license, taxes, etc., and transact his business but half the year, his expenses would be large in proportion to his sales. The same will be true of schools. The shorter the term, the more will be the cost in proportion to the benefits derived.

The following tables will explain themselves. It is hoped that the labor bestowed in their preparation will be compensated by the preservation of facts connected with our schools, and serve to give the members of the Board such information as each should possess while conducting the affairs of our educational system. It is needless to say, here, to those who have given the subjects any attention, that their compilation has been a tedious and arduous work. The facts have been gleaned from the previous reports of the superintendents. I have been placed under obligations to Dr. A. P. Merrill, for merly President of the Board of School Visitors, for reports which make my files complete. Previous to the year 1866-6, the statistics were made in such form as to render them valueless so far as comparison of one year with another is concerned. It has often required hours to consolidate the various columns to give one single item of average enrollment and average attendance for the year. The work has, it is hoped, been done with such accuracy that you may rely on the tables as showing a true exhibit of the operations of our city schools for seventeen years.

The average attendance for those years in which the reports cover six and eight months, if carried out would have been less than that given. The Superintendents state that on the first months the schools were not full and the last there was a large falling off. It was deemed best to take only those months in which the schools were well attended. Of course the cost of tuition in those cases will be lower than if the true average was given for the year.

As showing more fully the comparative cost of education at present habit I, giving the cost for all pupils registered during the year.

The enrollment has not been as large this year, nor has the average daily attendance been as good. The reason is obvious—the short session. Many of the children were classed in the various private schools, and parents did not desire to change for the short session which was contemplated. The average attendance is always low near the close of the school, but a short term the whole is affected more by the unfavorable returns of a month. By comparing table VI. it will be observed that for five years a very marked improvement has been shown in the average attendance. These two items of statistics show more than any others the real condition of our schools. Unless our pupils can be kept regularly enrolled, our system looses, in a great degree, its usefulness and efficiency. Taking everything into consideration, how ever, I am very well pleased that so much has been done. It was not to be expected that as good a record could be made as would have been, had the regular routine been observed. I must acknowledge that our system of free schools had taken a firmer hold upon the good will of the community than I had expected. Had a private shool suspended its regular session for five months, and then re-opened, the shock received would have been far greater, and the results would have been felt longer than they will be in the system you represent and administer. No stronger argument could be adduced to prove the favor with which the public school system is received by our citizens. They have been patronized by the poor and the rich, and many are the instances in which parents have come to the office and expressed their preference for the public schools, and would favor them even if they had to pay the usual rates of tuition. The elevation of the character of our public schools should be the chief aim of all connected with them. They should be good enough for the richest, and that not cultivated of our citizens should feel that all the branches are so taught that it is to their advantage to give them their support and patronage.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

I am able to give a favorable report of our high school to the female department, but in the male high school there has not been any advance since my last annual report. While the average enrollment has been maintained and increased in the female, the same low standard has prevailed in the male. In the female high school the average number belonging has been twenty; in the male school, two. It is well to state this each year, and continue to express regret. Their such different state of things exists. It is well, too, to look into the cause of this difference. The first is that while the female high school has been successively taught by the same estimable instructress for four years, the male high school has had no less than seven teachers. This alone is enough to explain the success of the one and the failure of the other. Unless an experienced and successful teacher for the male high school can be secured and retained, we may look in vain for any improvement. This service of five months is a average time for which you retain your Alices' grade, inevitably certainly brings into disrepute the office which should be the most honorable of any you have in your power to bestow on a teacher. I must inquire whether the salary paid by your Board is such as would induce men of ability and character to seek the position at your hands? I take it for granted that you do not desire any other than men of high attainments, moral worth, and eminence in their profession to finish the work of training, intellectually and morally, the young men of the city. To secure such, adequate compensation must be held out as an inducement for them not only to seek but to retain the position.

I must in this connection state that the Board have placed a different low figure on the services of such a teacher, as I well know you would require. A salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month is about half what is paid in other cities for the same grade of teacher. To show this, I give a table showing the salary paid in high schools in the fourth cities named below. These figures are all taken from the reports of officers with whom I have effected an exchange.

TABLE VII.

Shows the average salaries paid in the twenty cities named below to female teachers.

1 Chicago, Ill	$1,200
2 Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000
3 St. Louis, Mo	1,000
4 Louisville, Ky	1,000
5 New York city	1,000
6 Boston, Mass	1,000
7 Brooklyn, N. Y	1,000
8 Newark, N. J	1,000
9 Portland, Maine	1,000
10 San Francisco, Cal	1,000
11 Baltimore, Md	1,000
12 Springfield, Mass	1,000
13 New Haven, Conn	1,000
14 Providence, R. I	1,000
15 Jersey City, N. J	1,000
16 Charleston, Mass	1,000
17 Lowell, Mass	1,000
18 Worcester, Mass	1,000
19 Portland, Maine	1,000
20 Cambridge, Mass	1,000

In the twenty cities enumerated the average salary for the high school male teacher is $2490, while in Memphis $1 500 is paid.

To further show that the salaries paid male teachers, as a whole, are not such as would invite teachers of experience to your service, I give the average salary paid in each of the above cities for male teachers of all grades:

TABLE VIII.

Shows the average salary paid male teachers.

1 Chicago, Illinois	$1,200
2 Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000
3 St. Louis, Mo	1,000
4 Louisville, Ky	1,000
5 New York city	1,000
6 Boston, Mass	1,000
7 Brooklyn, New York	1,000
8 Newark, New Jersey	1,000
9 Cambridge, Ohio	1,000
10 San Francisco, Cal	1,000
11 Baltimore, Md	1,000
12 Springfield, Mass	1,000
13 New Haven, Conn	1,000
14 Providence, R. I	1,000
15 Charlestown, Mass	1,000
16 Jersey City, N. J	1,000
17 Worcester, Mass	1,000
18 Portland, Maine	1,000
19 Lowell, Mass	1,000
20 Cambridge, Mass	1,000

This gives the average salary of $1,752 paid in the above cities for such service as you require for two-thirds the money.

It is often said that a female teacher should be paid the same salary for the same service. I grant that this should be so, but you do not place a male teacher in a position where he can be filled by a female, nor is it desirable or to be for the female is better fitted for discharging the duty assigned her than a man would be. The positions in the corps assigned to male teachers are those which cannot be filled by females, and, as a matter of course, the labor of the man is no more to be compared with that of the women in the school room than that of the sexes in other departments of labor. It is often remarked that the female teachers give better satisfaction than some male teachers; but were these same male teachers displaced, and the female teachers substituted in their places, the complaint would be still greater in regard to the management of the schools. The labor of the one is no greater than that of the other, it is true, but what is to command the one will not the other.

The salaries paid our male teachers are lower than in any city of the same character, where a system of free schools are supported with the regularity with which they are in Memphis. Particularly is this the case in regard to our high school principal. The sum of $125 per month will not obtain the services of the very best talent when $225 per month is paid in other cities for the same service. You may find a man at times out of employment who will consent to serve you at any price, but men of ability, such as you should elect, can earn more in business or other professions. A clergyman, physician or lawyer, if competent, pays a large share of his time to the same amount, and the teacher will very soon leave your employment to engage in such avocations as will be more remunerative. The history of the schools in Memphis but proves this. While you can obtain your female teachers for years, you have found that your male teachers vary soon seek some other field of labor. There is no inducement held out to lead any young men to enter the profession of teaching or to invite men of reputation from abroad. It is a wise policy to render it difficult to find and impossible to keep the "right men in the right place."

In the matter of salaries for females the policy of the Board has been more liberal. The remuneration offered makes it an object for our young ladies to attend the Normal School and obtain certificates. Most of our female teachers have been elected from our own people, those who have been educated in our own schools. It stands to this no young man from our schools has ever presented himself as a candidate for position under the Board. To give good information on the subject of comparative salaries paid to teachers in our own city, I give a table showing the average salary paid female teachers in the twenty cities named below:

TABLE IX.

Shows the average salary paid female teachers.

1 Chicago, Ill	$1,200
2 Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000
3 St. Louis, Mo	1,000
4 Louisville, Ky	1,000
5 New York city	1,000
6 Boston, Mass	1,000
7 Brooklyn, N. Y	1,000
8 Newark, N. J	1,000
9 Portland, Maine	1,000
10 San Francisco, Cal	1,000
11 Baltimore, Md	1,000
12 Springfield, Mass	1,000
13 New Haven, Conn	1,000
14 Providence, R. I	1,000
15 Charlestown, Mass	1,000
16 Jersey City, N. J	1,000
17 Worcester, Mass	1,000
18 Portland, Maine	1,000
19 Lowell, Mass	1,000
20 Cambridge, Mass	1,000

Giving the average salary of $1,752; Memphis, $767.

This subject of salaries is the most important to which your attention can be called, and upon which you are to legislate. From careful comparison of expenses paid for education it is found that seven-tenths of the whole cost of free education is in that one item. The proportion of female to male teachers is as 8 to 1, and four-fifths of the expense of tuition is in salaries paid to female teachers.

The importance of this one question is greater than all others you are called upon to examine. Generally the subject is disposed of with very little thought, and more time and discussion given to the minor details of school administration. When it is remembered that in fixing the scale of salaries you are disposing of $50,000 of the people's money, the subject becomes one of vast importance. Many things are to be taken into consideration. The question is not "how small the salary" nas "how large," but "to whom and for what shall it be paid." We have our commercial, literary, social, benevolent and religious institutions, and second to none are our free public schools. They are a part of the civilization of the nineteenth century. The best talent that can be obtained to represent the public spirit and intelligence of our community; these more truly than any thing else set forth the future character of our people and the permanency of our prosperity. Liberal salaries, and especially to your male teachers, will call to your service ability and enterprise; low salaries will give you such only as labor for any thing, and give in return a very low order of talent. From the tables you will see that the salaries of your female teachers have been as very favorably compare with rates paid in other places, but the scale fixed for your male teachers is lower by one-third. There is a great disproportion in your present scale as regards what seem established rules in other cities. The policy pursued in other cities in paying more than double to male teachers is founded on sound principle and the law of supply and demand, then surely it ought to be good policy here. If, on the other hand, the generally established law of other towns is not applicable to Memphis there must be good reason for it. This subject is of sufficient importance to require a thorough investigation that with all the lights before you a just and equible scale of salaries shall be fixed.

The policy adopted three years ago, of making the salary for the primary and grammar grades the same, I regard a wise one, and I have not as yet changed my views, as frequently expressed, upon the subject. You do not permit any one to teach your primary grade unless they hold a grammar grade certificate. If any difference is to be made in the salaries paid your teachers in the grades below the high school, it should be determined by comparative qualification and success. Sometimes I have thought that if a higher rate of salary depended on a higher grade of certificate, there might be more inducement for our teachers to study and labor for such a standing as would not only advance their own interests, but add greatly to the talent, extended learning, and higher distinctions in the profession. And I would ask whether the session requires more constant reading and study, or a greater amount of industry and labor, than that of the faithful teachers. If such is the case, then the remuneration should bear a proper relation to that paid in other vocations.

PRINCIPALS.

At all times since my appointment as Superintendent, when suitable, I have recommended and urged the policy of having principals appointed over each school building, who would have immediate charge of all schools in the same building. The necessity of this regulation has forced itself, more or less, upon the attention of all those intimately connected with the management of schools until now, very few cities undertake to carry on a system without the aid of such supervision. No educator of reputation now questions its importance and necessity. The want of such supervision has, during the session, made itself felt in the Alabama and Linden streets schools. Early in the term classes were assigned the principals, and the work of teaching was added to the duties of the principal. I was satisfied in my own mind that it was bad policy, but the straightened circumstances of the school treasury induced the members of the Board to adopt it. After a few weeks an appointment of principal was made for the Linden street school. The change was perceptible in a very short time. There was more unity given to the work, more life infused into the teachers and pupils, and an improved condition of affairs generally. Could eight hundred pupils be collected in groups of schools, I would recommend the appointment of a principal for each group, with no other work than to see that the teaching was uniform and the classification properly made.

While believing all that is generally asserted about the importance of having well qualified teachers in our schools, I must regard it as of still greater importance to have thoroughly qualified principals to direct the labors of those teachers in unison, as the only means of securing the most efficient results from the schools.

Says a high authority, "a school organized and controlled by an energetic principal, with ordinary class-teachers, will accomplish better results than a school with good teachers, presided over by a mere nonentity of a principal. Those schools which produce the most successful results, are managed by the most efficient principals. The best principals cannot make good teachers of every one that may be placed in charge of a class; but even poor teachers have better classes, because of their being under such a principal. This view of the great influence of the principal upon school, if amply sustained in several instances when a change of the principal has produced a most decided improvement in the efficiency of the entire school." It is very evident, when an efficient principal visits the class-rooms daily, and knows what each class is doing at any hour, also the monthly progress of the several classes in their studies, and gives appropriate suggestions when needed, relative to the best methods of governing and teaching the classes, that such a school must produce excellent results.

I trust that the system which has been found to be a good one, will be adopted here, and that there will be a head at least in each group of schools in the city. Then the whole can be more effectively carried out, so far as organization and unity of design can be made and improved. By the frequent consultation of these principals more can be accomplished in giving tone to and infusing zeal and enthusiasm into the daily routine of school work.

The principal should not only be intellectually superior among subordinates, but he should put his whole heart into the work; he should have the glory and responsibility of his office laid before him as the most inspirations, and the honorable ambition of usefulness, he should give himself to the work with a wisdom that is constantly enlarging, and a devotion that knows no limit to its effort. With a principal of this character, a school well organized cannot but have a spirit of unity, power and progress pervading it which could not be expected when the master or mistress of each room is principal over all or nearly all his time to the instruction of the first class, as is often the case. He is specially required to visit, advise, and exercise general supervision of the whole school.

The subject of music and physical culture, it has become almost indispensable in a well-regulated system of schools, has not been neglected. I think that I express the desire of the great majority of our intelligent population when I say that they desire both music and physical culture to become permanent elements in public instruction. We need not affront the public taste and intelligence by commending vocal music as a branch of general education, and by urging the importance of cultivating the emotional natures and the tastes of children. All admit that music elevates, softens, refines, consoles and charms—that in schools it is a source of pleasure and is capable of good. This subject will, I trust, receive the attention which its claims demand.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In a city like Memphis it has always seemed that there should be opportunity afforded those who are forced from circumstances to labor through the day, to improve themselves under the guidance of a well directed system of instruction at night. The increased expense cannot be very much. If the same per centage as compared with our day schools is enrolled in the night schools as I find in other cities, the whole teaching force need not exceed three teachers, at most four. There cannot be less than one hundred, and I would think, more of that class in our city between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, who would be glad to avail themselves of such advantages as could be afforded by a night school, taught from November to March, and even longer if the attendance and interest warranted. The expense of the experiment, however, need not be very much, and the advantages which might be derived are very well worth a trial. If two hundred, or even one hundred, of our young men can be induced to spend their time in studying those branches which will the better fit them for the various fields of labor, it is desirable to give them the opportunity. The statistics, as shown from the census, reveals the fact that but few over fifteen years are attending any school. The fundamental idea of our system of free schools is, I understand, to furnish, at public expense, to put the means of a complete education within the reach of everybody, but practically this is not done. Says a report: "We cannot say, without qualification, that we have put the means of education within reach of everybody, until we not only maintain schools enough, but schools kept open at the right time and places which make them available. It is our just boast that we plant the public school at the door of every child, but we cannot say that we actually furnish schools adapted to the wants of all. To determine whether education is in the reach of all, we must inquire not only where the schools are located but also when they are kept open."

COURSE OF STUDY.

I have very little change to recommend in the course of study for the primary and grammar grades of schools. I think, however, that the elements of book-keeping should be introduced in the fifth year in the Boys' department, and physical geography in both boys' and girls' department, and have so modified the tabular view, which I present for your approval or rejection.

In the girls' high school I would recommend that the course be changed to three years curriculum instead of four, dropping some branches and substituting others for others. As meeting my views on that subject, I have marked out a course of study distinct for the female high school. I would also recommend that the classics be omitted as a part of the high school course, and entirely separate from it.

DIPLOMAS.

I have several times called the attention of the Board to the propriety of granting to those who complete the course of study in the High School, diplomas as evidence of their graduation, and as an additional incentive to continue names in school. I am of opinion that those who leave the city schools as soon as some degree of advancement is attained, would, if the usual attractions of graduation were held out, remain and received the honors conferred, if it was your policy to offer them. There are no rules upon the subject. The action of the President and myself in awarding certificates of graduation to the young ladies in the the Female High School was, it is true, ratified; but still there is no authority for continuing the custom so generally adopted in other cities.

I would also favor the awarding of certificates to all who should complete satisfactorily the grammar grade course. I trust the necessary legislation will be taken by your honorable body to give that popularity to our free schools which is given by the regular commencement exercises to our private institutions. It has been remarked that young ladies attend private seminaries the last years for the purpose of gaining the distinction of graduation. I am very well satisfied that the scholarship of our Female High School will favorably compare with that of any private school in the city. In fact your President and myself are very well satisfied in regard to the above statement. If this is the case the same inducements should be held out for young ladies of the city to attend this school and the same honors should be awarded the deserving.

The colored schools will this year, more than ever, demand your attention. Your amended charter requires "that the colored youths of the city be entitled to admission in the public schools of the city of Memphis, subject in all respects to the same rules, regulations and treatments." They should as speedily as possible be organized and classified, under the same rules and regulations as the schools for white children. The course of study should be the same, text-books uniform, teachers required to appear before your committee for examination, and in all respects the schools should be conducted under your immediate supervision. All reports should come to the office and be subject to the same inspection as reports from the schools for white children. The superintendent of colored schools has filed his report setting forth the condition of his department.

COST OF EDUCATION IN MEMPHIS.

Were one to ask the price of cotton cloth in Memphis and again in Lowell, the answers would be quite different. Again, if the cost of living in Memphis was compared with the cost in Paris, a great difference would be found to exist. Frequently has my attention been called to the remark that our schools are the most expensive in the world. In my last report I laid before you a table showing the cost of education in most of our cities. From that I learned that the Board of Education was not the most expensive in the world, and you further learned that Memphis did pay more than most other cities for the number taught. The reasons were then stated why the figures seemed high. The policy of issuing scrip at two-thirds of its face solved the whole problem. But I see in all under should our expenses in the item of education be as low as in other places unless it can be shown that the cost of living, rents, fuel, printing, wages, etc., is as low as in other places. If those who complain of the large expense incident to the management of the schools, can show that the comparative expense of other departments of our city government are as low as in other cities, then it will be time to complain of the burdens imposed for the educational department. If the price of the shoes we wear, the clothes we buy, and the food we eat is higher in the average, then on what principle of political economy should wages be lower? If the expenses of our city government is in its different branches be more than in other cities, I submit what law of common sense can it be expected that the cost of education will be less? To me it has always seemed ridiculous to talk about the relative expense of our schools unless the comparison is carried out in matter of police, hospital, fire and street expenditures.

As showing the comparative cost of education and the police force, I present the following figures from some of our cities. These facts have been derived direct from the officers of these cities, or from their published report, showing the comparative cost of educational and the police departments in the cities named below:

	Educational.	Police.
1 Portland, Maine	$ 30,000 00	$ 30,000 00
2 Springfield, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
3 Worcester, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
4 Lowell, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
5 Lawrence, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
6 Lynn, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
7 Salem, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
8 Cambridge, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
9 Jersey City, N. J	30,000 00	30,000 00
10 Worcester, Mass	144,000 00	144,000 00
11 Lynn, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
12 Salem, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
13 Lowell, Mass	144,000 00	144,000 00
14 Lawrence, Mass	30,000 00	30,000 00
15 MEMPHIS	30,000 00	30,000 00

It will be seen that in those cities, where about the same amount of money is expended for education about one-quarter the amount is expended upon the police force, while in Memphis nearly three times the amount of money is spent for police.

Let us examine a little further and see how the cost of the schools compare with the total expenditures in different cities. The following table shows the comparative cost of education and the total expenditures in other cities for 1868:

	First column, shows total expenditures, including educational expenditures for the year. Second column, shows the per cent of cost of education to each dollar of total expenditures.
1 Hartford, Conn	$ 90,000 00
2 Albany, N. Y	90,000 00
3 Burlington, Vt	15,000 00
4 Springfield, Mass	30,000 00
5 Binghamton, N. Y	30,000 00
6 Cincinnati, O	1,500,000 00
7 Chicago, Ill	2,000,000 00
8 Cleveland, O	300,000 00
9 Rochester, N. Y	100,000 00
10 Jersey City, N. J	30,000 00
11 Worcester, Mass	144,000 00
12 Lynn, Mass	30,000 00
13 Salem, Mass	30,000 00
14 Lowell, Mass	144,000 00
15 MEMPHIS	30,000 00

From the above figures, and they include only those upon which I can depend, it will be clearly seen that the School Board of Memphis is, without any question, the most economical and the best managed public corporation in the city, and the cheapest, comparatively, in the country.

It would be very easy to give the relative value of property owned by the School Board, for school purposes, which statement would make a very poor showing for our city. I may very safely say that the property owned is not more than one-fourth the average of other cities.

My own opinion is that the question should not be how cheaply can you administer the schools, but how efficient can you make them; not what salary will bring you teachers, but what salary will bring you the very best talent the profession affords. If your public schools are worth anything, they are worth the trial to make them the very best; and since it is an acknowledged fact that the power and influence of a people are in direct ratio to intelligence, how short-sighted the policy which would cripple the institutions giving national and municipal life and power.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavored to briefly give you the results of the years work, to make such suggestions, as to me, seem desirable and the necessities of the future demand. While there are many subjects which I might discuss, yet, I trust the main features have been touched upon. I close with the wish that our schools may be the best for the whole people, that they may become the great bond of union between all classes and divisions, that they may be administered so impartially that no virulous sentiment of any portion, or of the community may be fed or grieved, so truly free that every poverty can ask nothing cheaper, and so complete and excellent that wealth can purchase nothing better.

Respectfully submitted,
W. Z. MITCHELL,
Superintendent.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

THE PRIMARY MEETING.

Delegates to the Convention from City and County.

Below is a continuation of the list of the delegates chosen, as reported up last night.

Fifteenth Civil District.

Judge Venable was Chairman, and Enoch Taylor, Secretary. The delegates chosen were A. Morehead, George Washington, Judge Venable.

Sixteenth Civil District.

Delegates elect: A. B. Haynes, John McBrooks, —— Carroll.

Twelfth Civil District.

Hume F. Hill, Esq., Chairman; M. B. Trezevant Secretary. The following delegates were chosen: Hugh Greer, J. E. Castles, G. G. Buntyn.

Seventh Civil District.

Eugene E. Pulliam presided, and Charles W. Johnston acted as Secretary. W. B. Wright, E. W. Caldwell and Charles W. Johnston were chosen delegates.

A meeting to elect delegates from the Fourteenth Civil District will be held at Moffee's Station Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—This court meets to-day at one o'clock p.m

Cases set specially for hearing on pleas, demurrers, etc., to-wit:

Wallace vs Hayes.
McGee vs Block.
Mosby vs Flaherty.
Lanier vs Gayoso Savings Inst.
Yeager vs Porter.
Woodbury vs Beattie.
Harding vs Smith.
Shelby county vs Loague.
Taylor, McB. & Co. vs Wilson.
Bowers vs Bryan.
Hesse vs Jenny.
Christian vs Mcgibben.
Rash vs Wallace.
Lyons vs Vacuzzi.

The cases filed yesterday:

Brown vs Thompson; reference.
Harris vs Davis; sale confirmed.
Citizens Bank vs Lowry; sale.
McSpadden vs Harris; solicitor's fee.
Gibbys vs Lewis; sale confirmed.
Gates vs Gates; divorce.

FOR NAVILLE DISTRICT.—Colonel A. P. Curry, Sheriff of Shelby county, will leave to-day for Nashville with eighteen prisoners, sentenced to various periods of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, at the present term of the Criminal Court. The following is a list:

1 Charles Johnson, four years.
2 William Dunlap, four years.
3 Lott Lampkin, fifteen years.
4 Charles Dorsey, three years.
5 Thomas Smith, fifteen years.
6 Silas Taylor, three years.
7 Samuel Brooks, three years.
8 Cagee Bedford, ten years.
9 Daniel Potts, three years.
10 Charles Richards, three years.
11 Ann Phillips, three years.
12 Henry Turnage, three years.
13 Frank Kaiser, three years.
14 James Connors, three years.
15 Isaac Mitchell, three years.
16 William Marsh, three years.
17 John Burke, three years, appealed.
18 Charles Johnson, three years.
19 Bill Robinson, ten years, appealed.
20 J. J. Pinkard, three years.

THE MURDERER SELVIN.—A petition is at present in circulation throughout the city for signatures praying Governor Senter to pardon or commute the sentence of John Selvin, who was convicted of the murder of Policeman Fenton, and sentenced to be executed in this county on the 13th of August next.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION! this (Tuesday) morning, July 13th, at ten o'clock, by
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner of Second and Adams streets.

Call at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street, for bargains in dry goods at New York cost.

A few families can secure handsome and furnished rooms at 91 Madison street, during the stay of visitors to the Convention.

A Card to the Public.

Messrs. B. Lowenstein & Bros. will keep up the excitement among the ladies for one week longer. Our spring and summer stock must be closed out still lower, as we do not intend to carry anything over for the next year that we can possibly sell this. We think by this plan that it is not only beneficial to ourselves but also to our customers, by giving them fresh and desirable goods at the commencement of the season. Now is your time to make money by attending this great reduction sale. All who have been to see us are satisfied that this is an inducement which has never been offered before in the city. We have the most extensive and complete stock in the Mississippi Valley. Our experience with the first-class city and country trade have won for our establishment a name for keeping good goods, and a reputation unapproached by any other house. It will be our aim, as heretofore, to sell the best goods that can be found in the market and at prices lower than any one else. All who have money to spend can do better with us than elsewhere. We refer you to our advertisement.

CHINESE LABOR CONVENTION.—The most important Convention ever held in Memphis, or perhaps in the entire Southern country, will be organized at seven this forenoon in the Greenlaw Opera House. We refer to the Chinese Labor Convention, which, if properly managed, may prove of incalculable advantage to every State in the South. The subject of importing Chinese into the Southern country, taking the place of the negro population, who seem to have taken to politics instead of work, has been thoroughly discussed in the AVALANCHE and many other journals in all sections of the United States, and has become one of the live issues of the day, especially in the South. The Convention will be called to order at eleven o'clock to-day by W. H. Cheffy, Esq., President of the

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	2:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Through Express	8:40 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Junction accommodation	8:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
New Orleans Mail		1:00 p.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Night Express	1:30 a.m.	2:00 a.m.

Passengers attached to Night Express Train leave Memphis at 2:00 a.m., which will bring them through to Nashville at 7:00 a.m., in time for breakfast. All North Western Railroad connections are made with this train.

TICKET OFFICE.

Valuable tables for any part of the United States, Canada, Europe, the Pacific Coast, Mexico, and the West Indies, can be had at the Ticket Office, No. 370, Main street, corner of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express (daily)	8:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.

Mail trains register direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Railroad time always given by the Avalanche Clock, which is regulated every morning at the office of the Memphis Appeal Publishing Company.

Ticket office at 370 Main street and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for all trains. Baggage checked to all parts of the city. Leaving orders at office, Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Going West—Leaves Memphis (daily) ..... 4:00 p.m.
Going East—Leaves Madison ..... 4:00 p.m.

H. B. BEAUMONT, Superintendent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

[By Telegraph to England.]

DEPART—For Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Austin, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Indianola, Shreveport, Marshall, Jefferson, Dallas, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Sherman, Denison, Paris, Clarksville, Little Rock, Fort Smith, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New York, and all points East, North and West, at ..... 12:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New York, and all points East, North and West, at ..... 12:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Nashville and all points South, at ..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittenburg, Bolivar, Grand Junction, Corinth, Iuka, Eastport, Florence, Decatur, Huntsville, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points East, North and West, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Hernando, Monday and Friday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:00 p.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Drawings, Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Blank Cards, (printed or written,) Photographic representations of Inflexual Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Scions, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ..... 2 cents
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ..... 4 "
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ..... 6 "
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ..... 8 "

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at the rate of

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address ..... 4 cents
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ..... 8 "
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ..... 12 "
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ..... 16 "

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, for one address ..... 2 cents
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 5 ..... 4 "
Unsealed circulars, over 5 and not exceeding 8 ..... 6 "
Unsealed circulars, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ..... 8 "

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for delivery in the Territories, is, from this date, at the same rates for each matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers sent to subscribers, is on the four quarters of fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its security, economy and convenience in obtaining and transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted in the same manner, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 ..... 10 cents
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 ..... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 ..... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 ..... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 14, act of March 3, 1865: That no Postmaster is required to be conveyed by mail any packet of packages, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any soldier in the service of the United States, may be sent by mail, free of postage, by any private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 3 cents for every 2 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently paid letters subject to fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—2 cents each if not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight, and in addition a rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 lbs, or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints or all Kinds and Patterns or Samples—2 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If prepayment, postage, per book packet, is not fully prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Direct Mail to England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with the exception of newspapers, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—5 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 3 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, (French compulsory) Newspapers, (each) 2 cents, 10 grammes.

CANADA.

On Letters—3 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters to any part of Germany, per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, if prepaid, 10 cents; if not prepaid, 20 cents, subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents each.

Prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples, and all other matter, per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, if prepaid, 10 cents; if not prepaid, 20 cents, subject to a fine on delivery. The registration system of the United States will be forwarded, on the payment of 10 cents, in addition to the postage. The registration system of Germany is not yet established.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents; each additional half ounce, 6 cents; if unpaid, double rates. Newspapers, 1 cent each, if prepaid; if unpaid, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., 1 cent for each 2 ounces, if prepaid; if unpaid, 2 cents for each 2 ounces. Registration, 10 cents, in addition to the postage.

PRUSSIA.

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid; if unpaid, 20 cents per ½ oz. Newspapers, 2 cents each, if prepaid; if unpaid, 4 cents each. Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., 2 cents per 2 ounces, if prepaid; if unpaid, 4 cents per 2 ounces. Registration, 10 cents, in addition to the postage.

FRANCE.

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid; if unpaid, 20 cents per ½ oz. Newspapers, 2 cents each, if prepaid; if unpaid, 4 cents each. Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., 2 cents per 2 ounces, if prepaid; if unpaid, 4 cents per 2 ounces. Registration, 10 cents, in addition to the postage.

NOTICE.

Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads and the public generally, will please take notice that we have no traveling agents, and will be pleased to be informed of any one claiming the Avalanche as a traveling agent, and obtaining advertising money, subscription or other business on the credit of this office.

M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

Financial and Commercial.

MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1869.

The week opens with little of new interest in mercantile circles, and but a light trade is apparent in the various departments. Advices from the country are generally encouraging as regards the crops and complain of nothing more serious than drouth in one or two sections. In money matters there is a continued tendency to stringency. The country is absorbing considerable currency and there is also a light but steady drain against imports of merchandise from the North and East. The supply of exchange is light, but the volume making from day to day nearly meets the demand, and there is consequently not much need to ship currency. Bankers check on New Orleans at par to ¼ premium on Northern and Eastern points at ¼@¾ premium.

Coin was sparingly offered and early in the day only 135¼ was bid on gold, but as it ruled higher in New York, dealers advanced their rates later in the day, and toward the close were eager to take hold at 135½. There was however no counter demand. In New York gold fluctuated between 136½ and 136¾, closing firm.

City indebtedness was in light request, and there were sales by dealers at 80@82 to tax-payers, but it would have been difficult to force any large amount on the market at better than 75.

County scrip was inactive, with two or three dealers in the market at 65, which were about the only ones inclined to buy, except at a rate much lower.

Police scrip continues steady at 83 buying and 85 selling.

In stocks and securities there was no movement, as none were offered for sale within the range of buyers prices. Southern are in demand, dealers bidding as follows:

Mem. and Char'ton Railroad stock	47
" " " 1st mort bonds	89
" " " 2d mort bonds	82
Memphis and Ohio " 6 per cent	29
" " " 10 "	20
" " " Stock	2
" " " 6 per cents coup	25
" " " 10 " "	20
Miss. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mort bonds	73
" " " 2d "	45
" " " 1st coup.	45
" " " Stock	16
Miss Central R R 1st mort bonds	75
" " " 2d "	50
" " " 1st coup	50
" " " 2d "	34
" " " Obligation due	19
" " "	74 65
Mem & L. R. R R 1st mor 8 per cent bonds	69
Mem & L. R. R. R 1st mor 8 per cent coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds	60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons	50
Memphis City Bonds, old	53
" " " new	51
" " " endorsed by M & Char. R R, and State of Tennessee	60
Memphis City Bonds, coupons	77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds	66
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds	58
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds, income	30
Mem. & Char. R R change notes	40
Miss & Tenn	35
Miss Central	15
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change notes	35

The Planters Insurance Company of this city is being revived and will be re-organized on Wednesday, to resume business under more healthy and vigorous auspicies than heretofore. The amount of stock necessary, $150,000, was nearly all taken to-day. The stockholders are all first-class bankers and business men. It is understood Mr. Lonsdale is to be President.

The New York money market inclined a little to stringency to-day with 7 per cent on call loans, the ruling rate. Sterling exchange was dull at 109¼ for sixty-day bills. Government securities were strong in consequence of a short interest in the market, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	109¾
5-20s '62	107¾
5-20s of '64	107¾
5-20s of '65	107¾
5-20s, new, of '65	107¾
5-20s, new, of '67	107¾
5-20s, new, of '68	107¾
Funded '81	109¾

There was also a short interest in railway and express shares, and some advance in consequence, but at the close the market was "bearish," with quotations as follows:

Canton	57½
Western Union Telegraph	33¾
Pacific Mail	33¾
Adams Express	61½
United States Express	49
American Express	49½
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	25
New York Central	190½
Erie	19¾
Reading	97¾
Michigan Central	118
Michigan Southern	93¾
Illinois Central	134
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90¾
Chicago and R. I.	107¾
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	90¾
St. Paul	57¾
St. Paul preferred	75¾
Fort Wayne	100
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾

The receipts of produce and general merchandise were fair since Saturday and included the following: 176 pkgs butter; 16 casks and 20 tierces bacon; 678 sks corn; 215 sks cotton seed; 35 pkgs eggs; 29 coops chickens; 1121 bbls flour; 270 sks oats; 304 sks wheat; 20 bbls whisky and 118 bales cotton.

The weekly cotton circular of Barnum, Mayhew & Co., dated Liverpool, June 25th, is at hand. We extract the following paragraphs:

"Although ago we remarked that public opinion, then strongly in favor of a fall in prices, looked at an early change, and to us strongly in favor of a rise. The change came very shortly afterward, and prices of American cotton generally are now higher than they were then, while East India on the spot has advanced ¼d, and for arrival ⅛@¼d per pound, at which advance many of the once parties who were buyers, and many people are upon following suit, in anticipation of a further rise of ¼d in our quotations. Therefore, the rise in prices, at this point, may be considered established, and we have no doubt that the future will be in favor of sellers."

Cotton Market.

The market continues dull, and prices are nominal. There is no demand on orders, and speculators are on the lookout only for cheap lots. A few bales changed hands at 25c for inferior, to 32c for strict low middling. The New York and Liverpool markets closed quiet and firm.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEMPHIS, July 19, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received this week	292	
Received previously	340,008	
Total receipts of cotton	340,300	340,728
Exported this week	567	
Exported previously	340,008	340,575
Stock at noon this day		153

Receipts for the week, 292 bales, and exports 547 bales, against 335 bales received and 775 bales exported last week, and 59 bales received and 18 bales exported week ending July 11th, 1868, making receipts from September 1 to the 12th instant 340,728 bales, and exports 246,340 bales against 252,545 bales received and 253,515 bales exported corresponding period last season. Stock 535 bales against 424 bales last week and 511 bales in 1868. The following is a table of comparative monthly receipts for this year and last:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,535	2,494
October	41,051	21,781
November	67,567	48,787
December	60,402	60,026
January	46,466	47,019
February	30,360	53,299
March	20,007	29,754
April	14,007	7,078
May	6,000	1,634
June	2,400	527
July 12th	1,500	97
Total	340,728	252,545

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 19—10:15 a.m. Cotton market opened firmer. Ordinary, 28c; good ordinary, 30½c; low middling, 33c; middling, 34½; good middling, 35c.

3:45 p.m.—The cotton market closed quiet and unchanged in prices. Sales to spinners, 294 bales; to speculators, 323 bales. Contracts were made for 100 bales of low middling, deliverable in July, at 33c; 100 bales do., deliverable in October, at 28½c; 200 bales do., deliverable in November, at 27c; 600 bales do., deliverable in December, at 26½c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—1 p.m.—Cotton market is unchanged in tone and prices.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closed active at 12¾ for middling uplands, 12¾ for Orleans. Sales for the day 12,000 bales.

11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened active at 12¾ for middling uplands, and 12¾ for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 12,000 bales.

General Market.

ALE, Bass, BTC.—Market quiet, as follows: Single pale cream ale, per half bbl, $13 50; lively or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $7; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $3 50.

APPLES—Scarce and in active demand on account of low prices but shippers are not inclined to pay more than $1@2 per bbl, measure for good to choice.

BEAN—The market continues dull with sales at $1 10@1 20 per hundred, shipping order.

BACON—Market inactive and unchanged. City cured meats are generally 1@1½c for clearing and 2½c for shoulders in store, but jobbing in country sides on the market at 17½@18c, with light sales. Choice canvassed sugar cured hams are 22@23c, with inferior descriptions neglected and nominal.

BUTTER—Receipts excessive and market dull at 30@35c for good to choice Western, with common and country packed said and need sale.

BROOMS—Steady at $2 50@3 per dozen, currency.

BEESWAX—In demand, buyers bidding 40c@per lb.

COAL—Wholesale dealers in Memphis fear that the early change of price proposed, unless heeded promptly by all, will check the trade at once.

COAL OIL—The market was dull for green, with sales including a consignment of 30 bbls 45° test at 60c per gal, cash, and 60 bbls 45° test on private terms; refined, 45° test, in store, 45c; 48° test, 50c; 50° test, 55c; 52° test, 60c; 55° test, 65c; 60° test, 75c; 65° test, 85c; 70° test, $1 00; 75° test, $1 25; 80° test, $1 50; 85° test, $1 75; 90° test, $2 00; 95° test, $2 25; 100° test, $2 50; 105° test, $2 75; 110° test, $3 00; 115° test, $3 25; 120° test, $3 50; 125° test, $3 75;